

Animations.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR ANNUAL SUPPLY

of

LAWN GRASS SEED

and

SWEET CORN,

for immediate sowing.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1888.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1888.

TELEGRAMS.

(From Straits Times.)

"HER CRACIOUS" AND CHINESE GORDON.

LONDON, March 8th.

General Gordon's letters to his sister have been published. Among them is printed a letter from the Queen to Miss Gordon, in which Her Majesty expresses her deep grief that, in spite of her constant urging and exhortation, the promises of support were unkept by those who asked Gordon to go to Khartoum. Her Majesty adds that she feels keenly the stain left on the nation by Gordon's fate.

GOSCHEN IN HIS ELEMENT.

Mr. Goschen on Friday will move the conversion of Consols.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE *Comercio* notifies the resignation of Señor Centeno, Governor of the province of Manila.

AN amusing "China Story" entitled "How Vice triumphed over Virtue in Shantung," is published in this issue.

SERVICES are conducted by the Rev. T. A. Turner in the Wesleyan Mission Rooms, 127, Queen's Road East, on Sundays at 9.45 a.m., and at 6 p.m.

WE are requested to state that the Rev. J. Wangemann, of the German cruiser *Sophia*, will preach the sermon at the service in the German Chapel to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

THE largest savings bank in the world is the Glasgow Savings Bank. The last report shows funds in hand of £4,680,000, and £4,622,000 are due to depositors, who number 137,201.

THERE are three establishments in Paris devoted to the manufacture of ladies' cigarettes, and they do a large business. Most of the cigarettes contain opium, and perfumes are freely used.

A NEW automatic apparatus for drawing the Manila lottery has been invented and tested in that city. The whole process, including the printing of the prize list, is said to take only ten minutes.

THE Cricket match, 58th Regiment v. Hongkong C.C., was concluded this afternoon, the military players scoring an easy victory by an innings and 17 runs. A report of the play will be found elsewhere.

MR. C. D. Harman, agent of the O. & O. S. S. Co., informs us that the steamer *Belgia*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 24th ult., has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave for this port to-morrow.

WE would remind our readers that Hamilton's Comely Company will make their first appearance before a Hongkong audience at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, this evening. The performance will commence punctually at 9 o'clock.

WIFE—The question "How to get rid of the surplus" is an important one in political economy, is it not, John? Husband—Yes, my dear, but the question in domestic economy, "How to obtain a surplus to get rid of," is of far greater importance.

THIS report issued to the shareholders of the gambling bank at Monaco informs them that the game never had so profitable a season as the last. It concludes with this cheering bit of statistical information: "There were seventy-six suicides during the season."

RUSSIAN PROVERBS.

The heart has ears.
In a still pool swarm devils.
Honor is better than wealth.
God waits long, but his hand.
Pray to God, but row to shore.
Modesty is a maiden's necklace.
An old crow crows not for nothing.
Poverty is not a sin—but twice as bad.
A bad peace is better than a good quarrel.
An untimely guest is worse than a Tartar.
Calumny is like a coal: if it does not burn it will soil.

ER EST STROMDHAL, 26, a Swedish sailor was charged this morning before Mr. Wise at the Police Court with assaulting a Chinese seaman in Upper Lascar Row on the 16th inst. Complainant said that while walking through that thoroughfare yesterday the accused deliberately went up to him, committed the assault, and then ran away. A crowd of Chinese followed, and he was arrested and taken to the station. Having nothing to say for himself, the culprit was called upon to contribute a merry Mexican to the depleted Treasury.

MEXICAN dollars are now legal tender in the Havanas at the rate of eighty cents' weight.

"You have travelled a great deal, Mr. Cooper, house?" "Yes, miss, I've been all over the world." "You have met a great many celebrities. I presume?" "I've been presented before all the crowned heads of Europe." "Indeed? What is your profession?" "I'm a prize fighter."

"I WILL be fair with you, darling," said George himself, tenderly: "when we are married you shall always have one-half my income." "And I, dear George," said Amanda herself, "will not be insensible to such unselfishness; you shall ever share one-half of my expenses."

By kind permission of Colonel Anderson and the officers of the 2nd Northamptonshire Regiment, the Regimental Band will play in the Public Gardens, to-morrow (Sunday), from 3.30 till 5 p.m. The following will be the programme:—

March "Balade".....Seamus.
Overture "Zampa".....Harold.
Selection "Dance".....Cecil.
Selection "Les Pêcheurs".....Walter.
Selection "Reminiscences of Costa".....Walter.
Serenade "Ständchen".....Schubert.

JOHN MORAN, Bandmaster.

Mr. Gladstone has written to the editor of the *Nonconformist Musical Journal* as follows: "Ever since the time of St. Augustine, I might, perhaps, say of St. Paul, the power of music in assisting Christian devotion has been upon record, and great schools of Christian musicians have attested and confirmed the union of the art with worship. I sincerely hope your journal may advance this purpose in the churches of the Nonconformists, joining you in the further hope that skill and science may always continue to be the handmaids of devotion, and may never be used to overshadow it."

THE following is the Calendar for the March Criminal Sessions, to be held at the Supreme Court, on Tuesday, the 20th inst. at 10 a.m.:

Su Achau, Shu Aying, Man Ng Chuy—(1) Unlawfully and by force detaining a certain woman named Yeung Mui within this colony, for the purpose of selling her. (2) Unlawfully and by fraud detaining the said Yeung Mui for the purpose of selling her.

Chan Achoi—(1) Robbery with violence. (2) Receiving stolen goods.

Ng Aye, Ko Achong, Pun Akam, Chan Ashing, Leung Ayan—(1) Burglary. (2) Receiving stolen goods.

Mak Kam Wan, Kung Afat, Kong Aing, Lau Achu, Hung Yuk Tsai—(1) Burglary. (2) Larceny in a dwelling house. (3) Receiving stolen goods.

WE had hoped to have been able to publish this evening an exhaustive editorial, dealing with the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company and its affairs; but the task of making references, compiling statistics and generally working up the subject has proved far more onerous than we anticipated, and we are therefore compelled to hold our article over until Monday. The affairs of the Dock Company are in such a critical condition and so materially affect a large and not unimportant section of the community, that we are extremely desirous of exercising the utmost care in every statement; contention and argument that we may lay before the public. But we shall do our best to give a plain exposition of the true state of affairs—which is more than has been done in any Directors' report or Chairman's speech for years back.

A YOUNG CONVICT, only 22 years of age, was charged this morning at the Police Court with escaping from the chain-gang on the 14th inst. A policeman said he discovered the prisoner on the top-floor of a house in the native quarter, and chased him on to the roof. He followed the runaway over the tops of several houses, when the convict made his way to the ground and on to the Praya Central, from which he jumped into a steam launch and hid himself behind the funnel, where he was arrested. Evidence was given to show that the prisoner was undergoing a three years sentence in Victoria Gaol for robbery with violence, of which he was convicted in April of last year; and that on the 14th inst. he was a member of the gang working near the Central School, and had then, with another convict, effected his escape by breaking the chain. Mr. Wise remanded the case till Monday next.

THE Macao correspondent of the *Daily Press* propounds a new doctrine, which gives a pretty clear notion of the utter rottenness of Portuguese government in the neighbouring colony. On Saturday last the Macao police arrested a number of suspicious looking Chinese, on whom they found money and other articles valued at \$10,000. The Chinese, it is said—on what evidence does not appear—are members of a band of robbers, who have been carrying on their depredations on the Chinese mainland. Doubtless the Macao police were quite justified in taking these doubtful persons into safe keeping, even although they had committed no crime against the Portuguese. Notwithstanding that no application for their arrest had been made by the Chinese authorities. But, according to the Macao correspondent of the *Daily Press* the valiant police men of the Holy City, are discontented because the property found on these alleged marauders is to be handed over to its rightful owners. These immaculate guardians of the peace actually contend that they ought to get the \$10,000 worth of plunder as a reward for their gallantry in arresting the robbers; and our contemporary's correspondent actually supports in all seriousness, this shameful attempt at robbery under official auspices. The Macao police, like all other public officers, are paid to perform certain duties, and they have no claim whatever to any special recompense for doing what is merely their duty. But to talk of claiming money and property which actually belong to other people, is about the biggest piece of barefaced impudence we ever heard of. The valiant policemen are scarcely likely to finger any of this plunder, notwithstanding the correspondent's feeble wall; but all the same we would not give much for all that ever reaches the rightful owners. They have a unique method of managing this sort of thing in Macao, which has no parallel in any other part of the world.

IT is to be hoped that no serious accident has happened to the French mail steamer *Oxus* which has not yet put in an appearance. The steamer *Deunhurst*, which came into harbour this morning, reports having seen the *Oxus* about fifty miles outside the port, and as this was probably ten hours ago it would appear that even by observing a greater degree of caution than the *Deunhurst* in regard to fog, which we presume, is keeping the *Oxus* back, she ought to have been at her buoy long since. We believe the Messageries Maritimes Co. intend sending out a search launch in the morning if the steamer does not turn up by that time.

As will be seen by a notice in another column, Messrs. Kuhn & Co's Gallery of Japanese Works of Art, which for a considerable time past has been one of the leading features of the colony, will be temporarily closed at the end of the present month. This course has been necessitated by the firm having made arrangements to open a branch establishment in London, where Mr. Kuhn's presence and services are imperatively required. It is, however, the intention of Messrs. Kuhn & Co. to resume their business connection with this colony at no far distant date, of which due notice will be given, and Mr. Kuhn, who has been in charge of the Hongkong branch, is especially desirous of expressing his cordial acknowledgments of the unvarying courtesy and kindness, as well as the liberal patronage and support he has received from the residents of this colony, of Canton, and of Macao. In order to avoid the trouble and expense of re-shipping the costly and varied collection of Japanese articles *de luxe et de vertu* now on exhibition in their Hongkong store (opposite the Hongkong Hotel), will be offered during the next fortnight at greatly reduced prices. We have personally inspected this grand assortment of Japanese curios (which includes many articles of great usefulness), and can safely say that no such bargains have ever previously been offered in this colony.

A RECENTLY published work entitled "William I. and the German Empire," by G. Barnett Smith, gives some interesting particulars regarding the late Emperor and leading incidents of his eventful career. Born in 1797, Prince William of Prussia may be said to have been nurtured in the gloom engendered by the disastrous defeat of Jena. It was but a year or two before this event that the little Prince first put on the gay uniform of the Prussian regiment, which has since attained such a wide celebrity as the Red Hussars. It was a gayer uniform than it is now—"scarlet dolman slashed with silver, white facings, dark blue and gold pelisse, fur busby and white plume, boots, and breeches." The child was delighted when first presented in it to his mother. The sun shone on the baby soldier, but the time soon came when things took a sombre hue, and when he met his mother at Schwedt it was to witness the unaccustomed sight of tears, and, according to some historians, to hear her address to him and to his brother, brave counsel. "You see," said the Queen, "my tears; I am weeping for the destruction of our army. Ah! my children, you are not yet of that age when you can comprehend the great calamity that has befallen us. But after my death, and when you recall this unfortunate hour, do not content yourself with merely shedding tears. Act! Unite your powers! Perhaps the guardian angel of Prussia will watch over you. Liberate your people from the disgrace and degradation they will have to endure. Conquer France, and retrieve the glory of your ancestors as your great grandfather did at Friedland, when he defeated the Swedes. Be men, and strive to be great generals. If you have not that ambition, then you are unworthy to be descendants of Frederick the Great!" It was on French territory, at Bar-sur-Aube, that the Prince received his "baptism of fire," in 1814. A few weeks later he entered Paris, and two months after paid a visit to England. When peace was secured Prussia set to work to consolidate her power. The Emperor William's first introduction to his now famous Minister, Bismarck, took place at a Court ball in 1834. Among the guests introduced by the master of ceremonies to the Prince were two youths, lawyers practising in the Berlin Courts, whose lofty stature so struck his attention that he remarked, "Well, it seems that justice nowadays recruits her youngsters in conformity to the Goths' standard." The taller of the two was Otto Leopold von Bismarck. During his visit to England Prince William created a very favourable impression. The Prince Consort became much attached to him, and wrote to Baron Stockmar, "The speeches of the King of Prussia have produced a bad impression here, and the theory of the Divine right is suitable neither to the position and vocation of Prussia nor to those of the King." A little later, when matters came to a deadlock with the Chamber of Deputies, his Majesty asked for a man with courage, and Herr von Bismarck appeared as Parliament-tamer at Berlin. King William was delighted, and when some time after a Russian Princess complimented him on an improvement in his looks, he pointed to his Minister and said, "Vollst mon médecin." "Mon médecin" had, as all the world knows, no excessive admiration for Parliaments. Such as he had to deal with were soon told that their power in Germany was very different from their power in England. In connection with the battle of Sadowa, the author quotes from the *Deutsche Review* the following incident: "At a critical point in the battle Bismarck met Moltke and offered him a cigar. The strategist carefully selected the best in the Chancellor's case, whereupon the latter took comfort, thinking that if the General was still 'calm' enough to make a choice of this kind, things could not be so bad with them, after all." The later years of the Emperor's life are full of questions of home policy. It was represented to him that only his coronation was necessary to set the seal on the new Empire. His answer amounted to this: "The law was ready to be crowned if the nation desired it, and would find the needed insignia; but that he did not desire it; for did he intend to spend a penny on regalia."

THE Manila tram-cars are said to have inaugurated their career by numerous collisions with vehicles of all other descriptions, owing probably to the narrowness of the roads.

THE Hongkong Amateur Athletic Sports will be held at the Cricket Ground on Saturday the 7th April. A list of the events, with qualifications and other particulars, will be found in another part of this issue. Entries close to Mr. Chas. H. Thompson, the honorary secretary, on or before Saturday the 31st inst.

THE *Pail Mail Gazette* tells of a unique kind of torture in London shops. In certain large West End shops the female assistants are all doomed to a uniform size in waists, varying from eighteen to twenty inches. Tall girls and stout girls all must conform to a measure six inches at least below the natural size.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Acting Chief Justice Russell and a Special Jury.)

UTZ-WAN v. GARRELLS AND ANOTHER, \$50,000.

THE following is the substance of the evidence of Mr. Garrells given yesterday for the defence:—On receiving information from Mr. Ehmer that suspicions were entertained by himself and the shopkeepers in the vicinity of the Man-Yuen-Tong concerning the origin of the fire, witness instituted a course of inquiries, the result of which was that he became almost sure U-Tz-Wan had purposely set fire to his premises on the 24th March. Somebody living opposite the Man-Yuen-Tong had seen smoke issue from plaintiff's room before the fire alarm was given. His assertion that the conflagration originated from the upsetting of a kerosene lamp was controverted by one of his servants who declared that the lamp had been properly fixed and could not be upset by themselves. The inmates of a shop opposite had openly ridiculed the idea of any tea being stored in the Man-Yuen-Tong. The exporters of tea from the Hok-shan district said that the article was seldom warehoused in Hongkong, owing to the rates charged for storage; the tea was generally sold here from samples, and re-shipped soon after arrival. On applying at the Registrar General's for a description of the trade carried on at Man-Yuen-Tong, witness was officially informed that a part of the premises was let to the Pang-Yu-Tai firm, of which plaintiff was not a partner. If any tea had been stored in that portion of the house, it was not U-Tz-Wan's. The plaintiff, moreover, on calling at witness' office had claimed he verbally and in writing that the claim he produced of tael 16,831, 5 mace, 6 candareens, covered all his losses; he had made no mention of any tea; it was on a subsequent claim that he brought in this additional claim, to substantiate which he could not produce any books, on the plea that these had been destroyed by the fire. The date of his second insurance was also highly suspicious; it was only five days before the fire that U-Tz-Wan effected a double insurance on his goods, from \$20,000 for which they had been previously insured, he now made them \$40,000. Under these circumstances, and taking into consideration Long-Ngok's confession as to the plaintiff engaging him to purchase kerosene and set fire to the premises, witness came to the conclusion that plaintiff was swindling the Insurance Companies, and, after taking legal advice on the matter, had him arrested on a charge of arson.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. O'Malley as to some conflicting assertions made by Long-Ngok to Mr. Deacon and then at the play-ground, after which the hearing was adjourned till 10.30 this morning.

On the Court resuming its sittings this morning, Mr. Garrells was re-examined by Mr. Ackroyd, and stated that the information he had about the Pang-Yu-Tai firm being located at the Man-Yuen-Tong, was obtained from the Registrar General's department. Having so many suspicions about the origin of the fire, which were every day confirmed by fresh information he received, he had no other course left but to have the plaintiff arrested. Under any other circumstances he would not have taken that step.

By his lordship—Witness had not heard that Wong-chuk-lam had engaged in speculation, been a bankrupt, or plaintiff. He had been to the Court to see if imprisonment was effected in insurance at witness' office since 1883 or '82. Witness read a clause in the Policy to the effect that the insurer who effected an insurance with another office had to give due notice, under the penalty of having his policy rendered null and void. There was another clause relieving the insurer of this duty under certain circumstances, but providing for proportional payment to be made by the respective Companies, in case of loss or claim. Witness did not think it could have been a more reasonable course to have retained the plaintiff's additional claim in a court of law, rat rather than have him committed to prison charged with arson. In witness' opinion the plaintiff was bent on swindling the Company; as its representative, he thought the best course to pursue was to have him arrested. He had been instructed by Mr. Deacon that civil proceedings could be taken against the plaintiff, but that criminal proceedings should be taken first. No arrangement whatever had been made with Pustau's to pay the plaintiff his claim of \$22,000 when he called and presented his claim.

Captain Deane, examined by Mr. Ackroyd, said he recollected Mr. Ehmer coming to him about the beginning of April last year about a fire on Bonham Strand; he asked witness to bring a criminal charge of arson against the plaintiff. Witness replied that his standing instructions were not to initiate any prosecution for arson when the occupier of the premises burnt was insured.

By the Attorney General—Mr. Ehmer did not inform witness that the plaintiff was supposed to have set fire to his house. Witness' instructions were to the effect that the matter should be left with the Insurance Companies. There was nothing to prevent him assisting complainant to investigate the case.

By Mr. Ackroyd—Witness did not make any offer of assistance to Mr. Ehmer. Herman Ehmer said he was a clerk to Messrs. Meyer & Co., remembered the fire in 34, Bonham Strand; having received a report that there was something suspicious about it, was told to make enquiries of the neighbours; called at the Hongkong Hotel, No. 32, and at the World Hotel. At the former place witness was told this fire was a very curious, a very bad affair. He went over the roof to look into the burnt premises; was afterwards told that the owner of the Man-Yuen-Tong could not have had any tea in his house; that on the night of the fire, smoke had been seen issuing from the Man-Yuen-Tong before the alarm was given; that the people at No. 32 went and notified the plaintiff's people accordingly, but were told that there was no fire at their place. The Wei-ki Hong people told witness that when a glare of fire was seen at the Man-Yuen-Tong, on the night of the 24th they were closed against a system by which they carried their living, but by which it was admitted the danger to navigation was very much increased, as they naturally must be to all vessels which pursued short cuts and took shelter from the sea behind headlands. It is not necessary to say, as probably you know it as well as any man in Hongkong, that there are commanders of coasting steamers plying out of this port who are well acquainted with the coast navigation as any individual can possibly become; but as it is very natural also, such a statement does not cover the experience of the abilities of all, and certainly not the mother of

the premises. Witness reported all this to his employers. Was subsequently present at the various interviews between plaintiff and his employers, and confirmed the main points of Mr. Garrells' testimony on the subject.

By the Attorney General—Witness was aware that the plaintiff had effected insurance at Pustau's. He believed that when plaintiff wanted to insure for the additional \$30,000 at Meyer's he was transferring Pustau's insurance. Witness at first declined to insure him because the firm's limit was up; but subsequently insured him, on the Comptroller's recommendation as to the plaintiff's good character. He formed a different opinion of U-Tz-Wan's character after the fire.

Several other witnesses were then examined, their evidence being corroborative of the defendant's statements. This concluded the case for the defence, and his lordship adjourned the further hearing of the suit till Monday at 10.30 a.m. when the counsel will respectively address the jury.

THE ALLEGED INDECENT ASSAULT CASE.

This adjourned case came on again this morning at the Magistracy before Mr. H. E. Wedehouse, Mr. C. E. Bowles (for Messrs. Wotton and Deacon) appearing for the prosecution, and Mr. J. F. Webber for the defence. Mr. Webber on coming to Court apologised for being a little late, and then informed the magistrate that he did not propose to offer any further evidence.

His Worship:—Do you wish to address the Court?

Mr. Webber:—No, your Worship.

After some discussion on the question of bail, the prisoner was committed for trial at the criminal sessions of the Supreme Court.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG C. C. v. 58TH REGIMENT.

The return match between the Hongkong C. C. and the 58th Regiment was commenced yesterday, and ended early this afternoon in a disastrous defeat for the Club by an innings and 17 runs. This result was mainly due to an excellent batting display by Lieuts. Higginbotham and Johnstone, and Private Taylor, and the effective bowling of Lieuts. E. O. Smith and Johnstone, who trundled throughout in capital form. In both innings the Club representatives, with the exception of Major Miles, Coxon, and L. C. Barrif, made a most feeble display, and their fielding was, if anything, worse than their batting.

The Regiment first assumed the defensive and kept possession of the wickets until they had amassed the formidable total of 206 runs, which included no fewer than 32 extras. Higginbotham headed the list with a hard hit 56, which included one 4 and nine 3's. E. H. Johnstone coming next with 42, not out, two 4's, seven 3's, a brace of twos, and singles—put together by putting good cricket. Private Taylor played well for 20, the other double figures being Churchhill (16) Huntsman (10), and Little (10). Seven of the Club players used their hands with the leather with respect or less (generally less) success, Maitland, Stanley and C. Barrif capturing two wickets for 5, 8, and 4 runs respectively.

The Club commenced their first innings to the bowling of Smith and Churchhill, the latter giving place to F. H. Johnstone after sending down seven overs. No stand was made, J. C. Johnston (14), L. C. Barrif (12 not out), and Major Johnstone (12) being the only batsmen who reached double figures, and the tenth wicket fell for the miserable total of 91 runs. Johnstone's bowling was most effective, five wickets, all clean bowled, falling to his deliveries for an outlay of 31 runs. Smith took 3 for 32. The Regiment fielded very smartly all round, Lloyd's wicket-keeping being an especial feature.

In a minority of 15 the Club had to follow on, and Coxon and L. C. Barrif made a very promising commencement—until the younger player was well caught at cover point by Huntsman off Johnstone for 12—after which the Club's fortunes were rapidly raised to the total of 51, and then the left-hander was caught by Warburton off Churchhill for a useful 19. A scanlon was the next to come out, and 68, failing to stop a straight ball, Johnstone after he had scored 10, and the telegraph showed 3 for 70. From this point a "rot" set in, and when Major Johnstone was bowled by Smith for a dashing 43—one 5, nine 3's, etc.—the match was over. Four wickets were down for 80, five for 83, six for 93, seven for 95, eight, nine and ten for 98, the Regiment thus winning in one innings with 17 runs to spare. Smith secured four wickets for 27, Johnstone three for 40, and Churchhill two for 15. Lloyd's wicket-keeping was again a prominent feature of the innings.

Full scores appended:—

THE 58TH REGIMENT.	
Major Churchhill, b. Miles, 10	10
Capt. Stanley, b. Smith, 10	10
C. E. Lloyd, b. J. C. Johnston, 10	10
L. C. Barrif, not out, 12	12
Private Taylor, c. and b. Maitland, 20	20
Loe, c. Spils, c. and b. Maitland, 10	10
P. F. Pedler, b. w. b. Stanley, 10	10
H. de C. Huntsman, c. Stanley, b. Barrif, 10	10
Private Warburton, not out, 19	19
E. O. Smith, c. Stanley, b. Smith, 3	3
Extras 3	3
Total 206	206

HONGKONG C. C.	
First Innings.	Second Innings.
E. J. Coxon, b. Smith, 10	Capt. Stanley, b. Churchhill, 10
A. de C. Scanlon, b. Johnstone, 10	Capt. Stanley, b. Churchhill, 10
Capt. Stanley, b. Johnstone, 10	Capt. Stanley, b. Churchhill, 10
Major Miles, b. Johnstone, 10	Major Miles, b. Johnstone, 10
Major Johnstone, b. Smith, 10	Major Johnstone, b. Smith, 10
C. E. Lloyd, b. J. C. Johnston, 10	C. E. Lloyd, b. J. C. Johnston, 10
L. C. Barrif, not out, 12	L. C. Barrif, not out, 12
Private Taylor, c. and b. Maitland, 20	Private Taylor, c. and b. Maitland, 20
Loe, c. Spils, c. and b. Maitland, 10	Loe, c. Spils, c. and b. Maitland, 10
P. F. Pedler, b. w. b. Stanley, 10	P. F. Pedler, b. w. b. Stanley, 10
H. de C. Huntsman, c. Stanley, b. Barrif, 10	H. de C. Huntsman, c. Stanley, b. Barrif, 10
Private Warburton, not out, 19	Private Warburton, not out, 19
E. O. Smith, c. Stanley, b. Smith, 3	E. O. Smith, c. Stanley, b. Smith, 3
Extras 3	Extras 3
Total 91	Total 91

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.

THE DANGERS OF COASTING.

To read *Barrow* or the *Hongkong Telegraph* is to be reminded of the dangers of coasting. There are very few masters of ships who know anything about the dangers of coasting between this port and Shanghai who would not be disposed to endorse all you say regarding the wreck of the *Swallow*, and a good deal more too. Unfortunately, however, their mouths are closed against a system by which they carry their living, but by which it was admitted the danger to navigation was very much increased, as they naturally must be to all vessels which pursued short cuts and took shelter from the sea behind headlands. It is not necessary to say, as probably you know it as well as any man in Hongkong, that there are commanders of coasting steamers plying out of this port who are well acquainted with the coast navigation as any individual can possibly become; but as it is very natural also, such a statement does not cover the experience of the abilities of all, and certainly not the mother of

experience, as a humorous writer has very truly remarked, there are such things in nature as experienced and educated fools. After all, this kind of navigation is not very unlike a game of bagatelle or billiards, where we see men who have a ready and acute perception of judging the angular course of the ball, very quickly eclipse other much older players; whom nature has not so liberally endowed with this particular gift. It is utter nonsense for anybody to say, even if he be an old coasting skipper or the coast pilot of a mail-boat, that the risks to shipping by keeping in shore are not very materially increased both during the day and night, but particularly at night; and it is a well known fact that such passages as the Three Chimney Bluff are frequently taken when neither landmarks nor land can be distinguished as clearly as they should be to enable the navigator to feel confident that he is not dangerously close to the adjacent reefs and rocks. To every wreck which comes under public notice there are probably a dozen narrow escapes from over confidence or from doubt about compasses. How many steamers have come to grief on this coast by hugging the land too closely, which would have been all right had greater precautions been taken in keeping more out to sea; it is difficult to say, but the number must be very large and far in excess of the half dozen or so which come up into the mind without much consideration—such as the *Ching-Kiang* near Quemoy, the *Houwang* off Dodd Island, three *Douglas's*, the last on the White Rocks—the *Taiwan* in the Formosa Channel, the *Kiang-long*, the *Wangshai*, the *Yen-te-fee* near Amoy, the *Hailong*—on the Hailong Rock, the *Haining* off Kooshang, the *Kwangtung* off Ockseu, and many others whose loss can be traced directly to borrowing too liberally on the land and on the coast, and about a coast as dangerous as the one we are in. Speaking generally, it does not matter much who the men are, or how much experience they may have, if shipowners do not discourage the taking of such risks as navigating dangerous channels during thick overcast weather, or during dark nights, these disastrous losses of life and property will not diminish, but possibly increase, for young commanders, rather than run the chance of being considered less smart than the more experienced ones, will always take risks whether they think they are right in doing so or not; and they seldom find out they were wrong till the accident has happened and it is then too late. There is just another word to say in this rather long letter and it is, that by the taking away of the 3rd officers, a greater amount of work is brought upon the remaining two, and by them having to give so much extra attention to their daily duties, and the ever increasing attention to cargo on short runs, the scientific part of navigation has fallen into neglect, and in many cases into disuse, to such an extent that when a young man is placed in command he is not by any means so all-clear on his compasses and other correction as he should be, and prefers to trust to his eyes more than to guides which he is suspicious of. Hundreds of wrecks have occurred by this trusting to the eye rather than to correct bearings.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
MASTER MARINER.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1888.

CHINA STORIES.

HOW VICE TRIUMPHED OVER VIRTUE IN SHANTUNG.

Hetty Kirby was a Bostonian of about thirty years of age who kept a house that was not so reputable in the British Settlement at Shantung. Hetty was assisted in her housekeeping by three other women, and her establishment was very popular amongst men—young and old, married and single. Yet she sold effervescent gooseberry juice, and called it champagne, but then Hetty's assistants' eyes were bright and their conversation was slangy, broadly witty and very naughty. Moreover, Hetty was an excellent hand at poker, and after dark the card tables were always set in her saloon. When Hetty lost at cards she paid in this or orders for champagne, so that she really could not lose much and generally won a good deal.

The White-Button Society's object of existence was and is to promote marriage and morality amongst men, and of course it strongly disapproved of Hetty and her doings. May Hay, a scraggy, strong-minded spinster aged thirty-eight, sometimes called "old grass" and "old straw" was one of the greatest leaders of the W.B.S. Some friends of her own sex insinuated that she had taken up her residence in Shantung for the sole purpose of bigging a husband, but if so she was not successful in her design.

The W.B.S. entered on a crusade against Hetty & Co., and May was its most active general. It was through her instrumentality that Hetty & Co. were forbidden to appear in the large dress emporiums, in the public gardens and in the stalls of the theatre. Perhaps May was the greatest living exponent of "boycotting." It was at her instigation that the Society set detectives to watch Hetty's house, in order to find out who were its most common frequenters. She was thus the means

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
APORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
RT. SAID, BUKINDISI, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK
SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO,
DON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
ALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON, AND SOUTH
AMERICAN PORTS.

COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT
UTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.

*-Cargo can be taken on through Bills
Lading for the principal places in
USSIA.*

ON MONDAY, the 19th day of March, 1888, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamship "HSEN," Captain A. Taeger, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.

will be received on board until 4 p.m.,
and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 18th
of 1888. (Parcels are not to be sent on
they must be left at the AGENT'S Office).
Weights and Value of Packages are required.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation and
a Doctor and Stewardess.
For further Particulars, apply to
J. H. GILBERT & Co.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

AFRIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

E. U. S. Mail Steamship
"CITY OF NEW YORK"
despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight, to Japan, the United States, and Europe.

ough Bills of Lading issued for trans-
 on to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,
 an Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland
 of the United States, via Overland Rail-

to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and
is in Mexico, Central and South America,
Company's and connecting Steamers.
ough Passage Tickets granted to England,
and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines

4-class Fares granted as follows:—

San Francisco.....	\$200.00
San Francisco.....	

San Francisco and return, available for 6 months.....	350.00
Liverpool.....	325.00
London.....	330.00

other European Ports at proportionate. Special reduced rates granted to Officers Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Chinese Customs, to be obtained on

passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embark-
San Francisco for China or Japan (or
versa) within one year will be allowed a

ent of 10 per cent. This allowance does
apply to through fares from China and
to Europe.
Light will be received on board until 4 P.M.

previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; Parcel Packages should be marked to advise full value of same is required.

ular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
to Points beyond San Francisco, in the
d States, should be sent to the Company's
in San Francisco, addressed to the

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company.

A, Queen's Road Central.
 C. D. HARMAN,
 Agent.
 Hongkong, 15th March, 1888 [1

**DENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.**

ING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,
AND SOUTH AMERICA AND

EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,

AND
ANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE Steamship
"BELGIC"

be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yama-
hama, on TUESDAY, the 3rd April,
THREE P.M.
Connection will be made at Yokohama with

PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to
Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
 San Francisco.....\$200.00
 San Francisco and return, }

available for 6 months.....	350.00
Liverpool	325.00
London.....	330.00
other European Ports at proportionate	

Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embark at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *versus*) within one year will be allowed a refund of 10 per cent. This allowance does

apply to through fares from China and
to Europe.

to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's agent, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to freight or
age, apply to the Agency of the Company,
100A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,